

The first description of the female of *Onomastus kanoi* Ono 1995 (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Abstract — The female of *Onomastus kanoi* Ono 1995 is described for the first time, with specimens from Okinawajima Island, Japan. Females of this species can be distinguished from those of the other known congeners by having long meandering internal canals of genitalia.

Key words — Taxonomy, Okinawajima Island, Ryukyu Islands

Onomastus kanoi Ono 1995 is a salticid spider species described from Okinawajima Island, on the basis of only an adult male and several juvenile specimens. Recently, I collected and reared several juvenile salticids from the same island and have obtained six female and seven male adults that can be safely identified as *O. kanoi*. I will describe here those female specimens as the first description of the female of the species. Three of them are deposited as vouchers in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

The following abbreviations are used: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye.

In this genus, ALEs are located behind AMEs, therefore eyes make four rows. However, to follow other salticid genera, I use the term “eye row I” as the row made of ALEs, and “length of eye row” as the length of the row made of ALE and PLE on one side.

Measurements based on a single female (NSMT-Ar 14728) are given in mm with the range of measurements among specimens examined ($n=6$) in parentheses. Measurements of legs are given in the following format: [femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus = total].

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Onomastus kanoi Ono 1995

[Japanese name: Kanô-haetori]

(Figs. 1–4)

Onomastus kanoi Ono 1995, p. 165, figs. 16–21 [male holotype from South of Mt. Ubashiyama, Nago-shi, Okinawajima Is.; not examined]; Ono, Ikeda & Kono 2009, p. 562, figs. 1–4, ♂; Benjamin 2010, p. 728, figs. 7A–F, ♂.

Specimens examined. 7♂6♀, Mt. Yonahadake, Kunigami-son, Okinawajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 15-III-2015, T. Suguro leg. (3♀: NSMT-Ar 14728–14730) (all were collected as juveniles and reared until becoming adults about one month later).

Diagnosis. Females of this species are easily distinguished from those of other known congeners by having long meandering internal canals of genitalia (Fig. 4).

Description. Female (NSMT-Ar 14728, Figs. 1–2). Body 4.98 (4.75–5.03) long; carapace 2.03 (2.00–2.05) long; 1.38 (1.34–1.42) wide; 0.92 (0.90–0.94) high; abdomen 2.95 (2.75–2.98) long; 1.34 (0.98–1.48) wide. Eye field: eye row I 1.22 (1.22–1.24) wide; eye row II 0.96 (0.96–0.98) wide; eye row III 0.92 (0.90–0.94) wide; eye row 0.70 (0.68–0.70) long; distance between eye row I and II / length of eye row 0.37 (0.37–0.40); width of eye row I / width of eye row III 1.33 (1.32–1.36); AME diameter 0.48 (0.47–0.48); ALE / AME 0.41 (0.43–0.46); ALE / PLE 1.09 (1.09–1.18); PME / PLE 0.18 (0.18–0.18). Length of legs: I 1.64 + 0.72 + 1.68 + 1.28 + 0.52 = 5.84; II 1.66 + 0.64 + 1.52 + 1.30 + 0.48 = 5.60; III 1.74 + 0.60 + 1.42 + 1.78 + 0.56 = 6.10; IV 2.08 + 0.62 + 1.78 + 2.10 + 0.68 = 7.26.

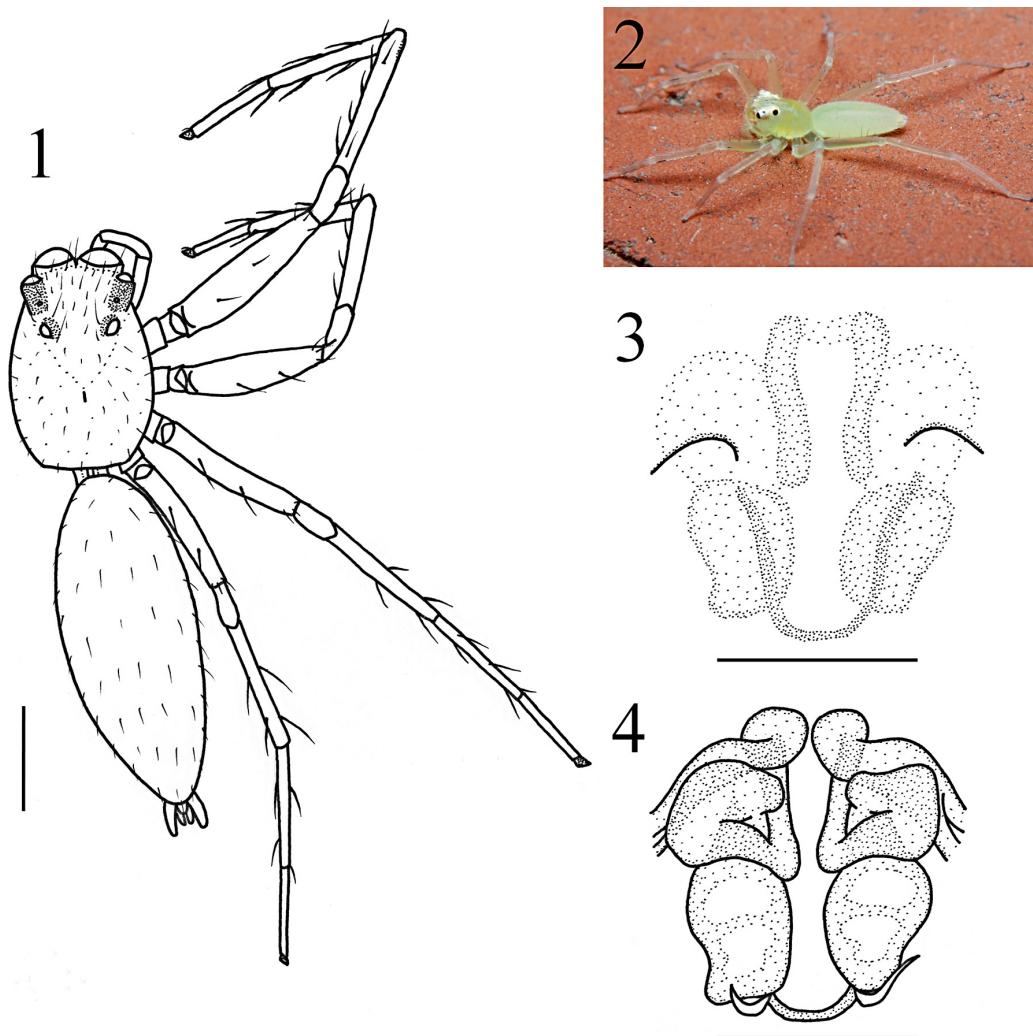
Carapace moderate, height / width 0.67 (0.65–0.68), with longitudinal fovea. Clypeus low, clypeal height / AME diameter 0.14 (0.14–0.14). Chelicera with five promarginal teeth (basal one very small), and with broad protuberance on retromargin of fang furrow as in male (Ono 1995). Spination of legs as shown in Table 1. Abdomen slender.

Genitalia (Figs. 3–4). Epigyne with transverse copulatory openings and U-shaped sclerotic part. Internal canals and spermathecae visible on epigynal surface. Internal canals meandering. Spermathecae located posteriorly.

Coloration and markings (Figs. 1–2). Entirely yellowish white (pale green when alive as in Fig. 2), covered with sparse white hairs, rather darker on thorax and on tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi of legs. Surrounding of eyes except AME black. Eye field covered with yellowish white hairs and bearing long white hairs. Legs weakly iridescent, bearing black spots on retrolateral distal end of femur I, basal end of tibia I and distal end of tibiae I–IV.

Distribution. Japan (Okinawajima Island). The present specimens were collected in the primary forest.

Remarks. The females examined in this paper are considered to belong to this species because they were collected with males of this species, and no other candidates were



Figs. 1–4. *Onomastus kanoi* Ono 1995 (NSMT-Ar 14728). 1–2, female habitus; 3, epigyne, ventral view; 4, female internal genitalia, dorsal view. Scales = 1.0 mm (1); 0.2 mm (3–4).

Table 1. Spination of legs of a female *Onomastus kanoi* Ono 1995 (dorsal / ventral; n = no spine, r = retrolateral, p = prolateral).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus
I	1-1-3/n	1r/n	1-0-0-1-0/2-2-2-2-2	n/2-2-2
II	1-1-3/n	1r/n	n/2,1p-2-2-2,1p	n/2-2-2
III	1-1-3/n	n/n	1,1p-1,1p-0/1-1-2	1p,1r-0-0-1p-1,1p/0-1-1-0-1
IV	1-1-3/n	n/n	1p,1r-0-1p,1r-0/1-1-0-2	2-1-1p-2-0/1-1-0-0-2

collected at the locality.

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